

A COUNTRY'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, Says that the Secretary of the Navy Does Not

Seem to Understand that the People Have Not the Most Implicit Confidence in Him.

New York Asks Congress for an Immediate Appropriation for the Improvement of Hell Gate.

A Circular Letter Accusing Hon. Abram S. Hewitt of Uncertainty on the Tariff Question.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There was almost a scene in the Senate to-day. Senator McPherson undertook to say that Mr. Wm. E. Chandler has not the implicit confidence of the people of the country. Several Senators jumped to their feet to deny the allegation. Mr. Chandler found champions in the persons of Messrs. Allison and Hale.

The trouble arose on the Conference Committee's report on the bill to relieve the Greely party. The Conference Committee, as previously explained in these dispatches, disagreed on the Senate amendment making the expedition open to volunteers instead of allowing the President and Secretary of the Navy absolute power to direct who shall compose it. Mr. Hale, who supported the report with considerable native and acquired eloquence yesterday, started the debate. He stated that the expedition had considerable importance about it. Nothing has come from the money spent and the valuable lives lost through them. At the same time he deprecated any delay or disposition to restrict the power of the Navy Department in regard to this expedition. The Greely party were sent out by Government direction and responsibility. It is not right that an expedition for their relief should be under the direct control of the Government. The expedition ought to be commanded by an officer whose character would guarantee that it would not be a failure.

Mr. Hoar, who had asked for explicit information as to the responsibility of the expedition, said he was satisfied on reflection that the report should be adopted. The Greely party were sent out by Government direction and responsibility. It is not right that an expedition for their relief should be under the direct control of the Government. The expedition ought to be commanded by an officer whose character would guarantee that it would not be a failure.

Mr. Miller, of California, thought the service called for was as legitimate as any to which the navy should be subjected. The navy, he said, was not only to battle against a human foe but to battle against the elements. Mr. Fry expressed himself eloquently against a volunteer expedition. Volunteers, he declared, were not to be trusted. "If" he said, "there was an expedition which should not be given to volunteers it is this. The President and Secretary should have the power to select the safest, best men; careful, courageous navigators, who will make the expedition a success."

Mr. Saulsbury, who had offered the amendment in regard to volunteers, said he was opposed to exposing the navy in the line of duty to a service of the hazardous and dangerous nature. It was not, he said, in the regular course of their duty, and he objected to the Secretary of the Navy dictating the conduct of an expedition of this character.

The debate went on in this manner for some time. Mr. McPherson made it lively. He said he was in favor of the object of the bill, but he was in favor of the bill, because it proposed to confer upon the President and Secretary of the Navy an extraordinary and unheard of power. "For sublimity and bold impudence," he exclaimed, "there has been no parallel to this bill in either house of Congress. It is my purpose, before the day is over, to offer a bill limiting the appropriation for this object to a reasonable sum."

Without further remark, the report was voted upon. It was rejected by 25 yeas to 27 nays.

Messrs. Fry and Kenna said they were paired, but voted because they did not look upon the question of the Greely party, Butler, Fair, Gibson, Morgan, Pendleton, Slater, and others, as being in favor of the report. Messrs. Kenna, Sherman and Van Wyck voted no.

Mr. Hale moved for another conference committee, and Mr. McPherson asked if that committee would have power to consider a proposition limiting the amount to be expended in the expedition. Mr. Hale replied that the power of such a committee was limited to the subject matter of the bill as passed by the two houses.

Then Mr. McPherson said: "For the credit of Congress," he said, "for the credit of the whole country, in the name of honesty and common justice to the taxpayers, let the Secretary of the Navy, and not the President, be the one to select the Greely party. Let a well-guarded measure be introduced and let it be reported immediately. It can be disposed of in an hour. Sufficient time has elapsed to get an approximate idea of the money needed for this expedition. The Secretary of the Navy does not seem to understand that the people of this country have not implicit confidence in him."

There was a great deal of talk in this remark. Several Republican Senators sprang to their feet to repel the insinuation. Mr. Allison was the first to catch the eye of the Chair. "May I call the attention of the Senator," said Mr. Hale, "to the fact that this bill, with no limit of appropriation, comes to us from the popular branch of our Government, the House of Representatives?"

This seemed to stagger the New Jersey Senator. The galleries were anxious to hear his reply.

Mr. McPherson, however, was equal to the occasion.

"I hold," he said, in his own deliberate style, "a commission from the people of New Jersey, and as long as I hold that commission I will guard it, no matter what the House of Representatives may do."

"I merely wanted," he continued, "to call attention to the fact that this bill does not come from the Secretary of the Navy, but from the House of Representatives."

IN THE HOUSE.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO.'S SUGAR CLAIM—LAW GRANT FOR THE GREELY PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There were 120 yeas to 27 nays on the bill to pay the claims of Brannin, Summers & Co., of Louisville, Ky. This is a claim for \$10,500, which that firm lost on a cargo of sugar shipped from New Orleans. The Federal officials of the sugar ring, which then controlled the New Orleans Custom-house, certified the goods as having been lost. The bill provides for the payment of the claim, and also for the payment of the claims of the Greely party. The bill was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 27 nays.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, the House today handled the land grants of those roads which the committee has reported in favor of forfeiting. The committee's reports were in the shape of two bills. The first was to declare the land grants of the Southern Railway Company void. This was passed with but a single vote recorded in the negative. Representative Sam Barr recorded the only dissent. The other bill gave rise to more opposition. It declares forfeited the grants to the following roads: Gulf and Ship Island, which is a project of the Mississippi and Mobile road, in the State of Mississippi; the Mobile and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; the Memphis and Charleston, in the State of Tennessee; the Savannah and Albany, in the State of Georgia; the Iron Mountain, in the State of Arkansas; and the St. Louis and New Orleans, in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Hale, who supported the report with considerable native and acquired eloquence yesterday, started the debate. He stated that the expedition had considerable importance about it. Nothing has come from the money spent and the valuable lives lost through them. At the same time he deprecated any delay or disposition to restrict the power of the Navy Department in regard to this expedition. The Greely party were sent out by Government direction and responsibility. It is not right that an expedition for their relief should be under the direct control of the Government. The expedition ought to be commanded by an officer whose character would guarantee that it would not be a failure.

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CRITICIZING CHANDLER.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HAD COVERED THE COALS FOR MAKING URGENT SUGGESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—During the discussion in the Senate on the Greely Relief bill, Secretary of the Navy Chandler was severely criticized. Mr. Saulsbury thought it was the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to execute the laws as enacted by the legislative department, and if he had any suggestions to make they should be made at the right time. As soon as the Senate had adopted a provision to which the Secretary was opposed, the gentleman who had the bill in charge, Mr. Chandler, was severely criticized. Mr. Saulsbury thought it was the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to execute the laws as enacted by the legislative department, and if he had any suggestions to make they should be made at the right time. As soon as the Senate had adopted a provision to which the Secretary was opposed, the gentleman who had the bill in charge, Mr. Chandler, was severely criticized.

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INDESPERATE STRAITS.

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Several Skirmishes Had at Various Points With the Rebels, With Bad Results.

Discovery of an Alleged Plot to Murder Austria's Emperor—Socialist Disturbances.

The Royal Family of England Threatened With Death—The Reported Attack on Baccin.

A REBELLION IN ALBANIA.

LOMBARDY IN REVOLT—AN ATTACK ON MONTENEGRO MADE AND REPELLED.

SCUTARI, Jan. 31.—Several mountain tribes under Ali Pasha, formerly Chief of the Albanian League, have revolted and seized the reins of Government. They have resolved to oppose the ceiling of the districts of Gushin and Kralin, in Montenegro. The 19th inst., they entered the Montenegro Territory, but were repulsed, losing 50 men. Prince Montenegro has re-enforced the troops on the frontier and entered into an alliance with the Meridites. Large quantities of arms are being conveyed to Bosnia and Herzegovina, where a rebellion is being fomented.

AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTRY TAKING PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—Apprehensions of further socialist disturbances have led to the adoption of extraordinary measures by the Ministry. By virtue of the law of 1859, they have published an ordinance which prohibits a kind of martial law in the districts of Vienna, Kornberg and Weiner Neustadt. Special measures have been adopted also without reference to suspicious letters and dangerous publications. In Vienna and Komorn, military jurisdiction has been suspended. The President of the Council and Minister of the Interior have sent a letter to the Lower House of the Reichsrath explaining the extraordinary measures taken in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph. The Emperor is now being guarded by soldiers and police, and there is much excitement.

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BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet passed the estimates for public worship, 147 to 100, in spite of the opposition of the Ultramontane party.

The police have discovered a socialist plot to rescue Dussel and the Polish student, Kallowski, who have been imprisoned here for some time. Two socialist leaders were placed under arrest. Active correspondence was discovered between Kallowski and socialist workers in Posen.

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Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.—The grain markets were dull, and at most points weak, closing fractionally lower than yesterday. Receipts were a good average and exports moderate. In the first time since the harvest the visible supply of wheat shows a substantial falling off, the decrease from the previous statement approximating a million bushels. Provisions were strong and higher, closing somewhat weak. Packing returns indicate a further material decrease. Cotton was firm, with spot prices higher in New Orleans and futures in New York. The live stock markets were weak in the East, but firm and higher in the West. Petroleum was materially lower.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was higher. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were irregular. The stock market was active, but irregular. Certain properties secured an advance by squeezing the short interest, and a number closed higher than yesterday; but the majority, including those specially involved in the Gould deal, closed lower. A large failure in London appears to have emboldened the shorts to fresh enterprises.

In London American railroads were for the most part higher. Provisions were higher in Liverpool, corn and cotton were firm, and wheat was dull.

"SPRINGING TO CATCH WOODCOCKS."

Among all the desperate and reckless pretenses which the protectionists advance for the support of a high tariff, the Nashville American alone, so far as we have observed, has had the supreme effrontery to seriously argue that the American farmers are protected by a tariff on their products.

Such an argument would be beneath even derisive notice if it did not come from a paper which, however frantically reckless it may be now, on the question of protection, at once had enough respect for itself and for the intelligence of its readers to have prevented it from attempting to foist on them any such ineffably silly and wholly false ideas as it advances on its editorial page this week.

The readers of the American, at least of the weekly edition, are mainly farmers, and that paper has been continually floundering in a perversion of facts and distortion of inferences in its ludicrous attempts to answer, from the protectionists' standpoint, the queries of these farmers, who are beginning, in spite of the American's efforts to deceive them, to doubt that the tariff is a blessing to them.

The American has evidently become discouraged in relying on the flimsy arguments which are the stock in trade of protectionists, and so has at last boldly made up its mind to take the bull by the horns and declare that the farmer is protected by the tariff in his produce.

The farmers are protected in the first place, it says this dazling exponent of Mother Goose philosophy, because there is a tariff of 20 per cent. on beewax.

So there is such a tariff in beewax, but what good does that do the farmers? What difference would there be if there were no such tariff? In 1883 the whole tax collected on this article was only \$293. Beewax would not be differently affected in price if it were put on the free list tomorrow.

Then, says the American, there is a tariff of 3-10ths of a cent per pound on ground sunflower, 1 cent on peanuts, 1 cent on talow and several other small articles of a similar nature, on which the tariff has no more effect than beewax.

Lumber, hewn and sawn, shingles, etc., are subject to a tariff, as the American says, and the farmers are thus injured rather than benefited.

Admitted that there is a tax on flax straw; but not a dollar's worth of this article was imported during the year 1882. Admitted that there is a tariff of 20 per cent. on live animals. Will the American explain how that benefits the farmer? We can ship to our markets and sell for one-half the price at which we can't.

On the contrary, this very tariff works a hardship to the farmer, for the live stock imported to this country is blooded stock, brought here by the farmers for the purpose of improving their breeds. Consequently they must pay 20 per cent. more for such stock than if there was no tariff on it.

Admitted that there is a tariff of one cent a pound on beef and pork, and two cents on bacon. How does it affect the American farmer? We export these articles, we don't import them. We send out over \$100,000 worth of them annually, and of all combined we don't import an amount sufficient to yield \$5,000 revenue a year, and this is imported by a few foreigners who have a preference for their home products. We might impose a tariff of \$1,000 a pound on such articles and it would not alter the price the millionth of a cent.

Admitted that there is a tariff of two cents a bushel on wheat and one cent on corn. The tariff might as well be nothing, or anything. It would make no difference. We ask no odds of any grain growers on the globe. We can ship our cereals across the sea and sell them just as cheaply as the pauper-growers of Europe and Asia can be sold. Our exports in these articles amount to about \$200,000,000 annually, and it would be utterly useless for outsiders to enter our own markets, for we could underbid the world.

The only wheat imported into this country is seed wheat, and on this the farmers must pay the tax of 20 cents a bushel. This is how the tariff protects the farmers.

The simple truth about this whole matter of a nominal tariff on farm products is that it was placed on them as a blind by the protectionists, who, when taxing everything that the farmer buys, tacked a tariff also on his produce, with the sole object of making him, in his supposed ignorance, think that he also is protected by the very tariff that constantly bleeds him. But even the protectionists have not had the impudence to try to stuff this sort of nonsense, in their published arguments, down the farmers' throats. They have recognized too well the utter absurdity of such a plea, and so they remain discreetly

silent about this feature of their system. It only remains for the American to employ an argument which a simpleton would be too intelligent to commit himself to and which a knave would be too wise to trust.

"Reduction of the tariff on either of the above articles," says the American, "reduces the price of yield to the producer that much."

Was ever a more ridiculous assertion made by a sane adult with the expectation that it would be believed by a sane adult?

In other words, taking off the dummy tariff of 1 cent a pound on beef and pork, which we don't import, would reduce the price of beef and pork 1 cent a pound.

And taking off the dummy tariff of 20 cents a bushel on wheat, which we don't import, would reduce the price of wheat 20 cents a bushel.

These are the most startling claims which we have yet seen among the many baseless fabrications of the protectionists. That a country, seven-eighths of whose exports are agricultural products, and which in several of these products controls the markets of the world, is at all affected in its home prices of these products by any tariff on imaginary imports of such articles, is a proposition which could not be entertained by a mind strong enough to entertain a proposition at all.

If the American is reduced to such straits as this, it will serve its cause better by remaining silent altogether. Such arguments as this will inevitably be attributed to inexcusable ignorance or imbecile unscrupulousness.

FEDERAL OR LOCAL AID.

The Julian resolution, calling for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the encouragement of education should be defeated in the Senate, and all who understand the needs of the South, all who care to engage in an effective war against illiteracy, all who still have a lingering regard for constitutional limitations, will vote against it.

Education is a good thing, a necessary thing, something absolutely essential to the well-being of society, but so is religion. It was long the belief of a large class of persons that the Church could only be sustained by Government subsidies; that to deprive the Church of financial assistance from the State was to insure its disintegration and decay. Yet Church and State have been thoroughly divorced, and the Church dates a new era of vigor, progress and conquest from that act of separation.

It is the duty of the State government, as distinguished from the National Government, to educate its ignorant children, but the State alone can not do this effectively. The trouble arises not so much from a lack of financial resources, as from a want of adaptation of the means to the end. State systems must be supplemented by local taxation, local support, local government. A State system standing alone is weak and inefficient; doubling or trebling its revenues would not remove all or most of the difficulties. There must be aroused in each separate community a desire for education, a determination to improve it and elevate its standard, a willingness to bear special burdens in order to accomplish these purposes. This is what is meant by local support. It is the very soul of what we call self-government, as distinguished from centralized governmental authority.

The South will be educated only by awakening this spirit throughout its borders; in no other way is it possible to do this immense work. It is not the superior wealth of New England which has done so much for education; it is the local enthusiasm, it is local rather than State or Federal aid which has resulted in such a system of schools.

Now the bill offered by Mr. WILLIS in Congress, and endorsed by Mr. JULIAN in the Kentucky Legislature, antagonizes this very principle; if it passes it destroys the hope of securing for education in the South just the support and encouragement which has done such great things elsewhere. The work is now going on in a most encouraging way. When we consider what the Southern States have accomplished for education in the past ten years the whole argument for Federal aid falls to the ground. The Southern States are willing to educate their children, and will do it if they are left alone. Read this statement from a recent pamphlet on local government and free schools in South Carolina, written by JAMES RAMAGE and published by the Johns Hopkins University:

"When the people of South Carolina, resumed control of their local affairs in 1876-77, the outlook of the free schools was perhaps even gloomier than at the close of the war. At that time the State was a battle-field, covered, as it were, with blasted homes, smoking ruins, with dead and wounded. But in 1877 that battle-field presented the appearance of having suffered pillage at the hands of camp-followers. Much of the school fund had been squandered; the teachers were badly paid; the pupils poorly taught; the school buildings in many places were badly out of repair. Nevertheless, a school debt of more than \$200,000 was left for the white population to pay. But the people did not wait. By the year 1880 the debt was paid, and the school system was reorganized on a more equitable basis, the teachers were better paid, and the school buildings were better cared for."

"During the year 1880-81 there were 3,057 public schools in the State of South Carolina, an increase of 84 over the preceding year. The school population, white and colored, was 133,428 out of a total population of 988,577. The average number of teachers was 3,249, the average wages being \$25.45 per month for males and \$24.48 for females. The entire amount of salaries paid to teachers during the year was \$309,455.16, and the total available school fund was \$212,108.94. These facts present a most hopeful picture for the free schools of South Carolina."

There can be no doubt that Federal aid, by destroying this spirit of independence, by introducing new causes of controversy, by removing that feeling of necessity which leads a people to make sacrifices in the cause which elicits their hopes and energies, will have a most disastrous effect in retarding education in the Southern States.

It substitutes Federal for local support; it proposes to regenerate a people by outside pressure instead of from within. It substitutes force for conviction, central or local government, a false and deadly principle for the only principle which has anywhere accomplished anything for public education. Our Legislature has spent several days trying to aid Mr. WILLIS in getting an appropriation from the Federal Treasury, but in the meantime

it has done nothing whatever to amend our own laws, improve our own conditions. It proposes to follow Mr. WILLIS rather than give itself to the consideration of the measures of reform suggested by Gov. KNOTT and Prof. PICKETT. It will always be so, and when we admit the principle of giving Federal subsidies to State schools we have taken a long step toward a general demoralization of our educational system.

The work done yesterday clearly indicates that the Exposition of 1884, on a scale broader and more comprehensive than that of last year and so organized as to overshadow all but the World's Fair at New Orleans, may be had if our people will give a little time to it now and show by their labor and their subscriptions that they desire it. It is no longer with Louisville a matter of choice; it is a matter of necessity. Unless we are willing to surrender all the advantages gained last year; unless we are willing to see others, stimulated by our success, organize to circumvent and defeat us, then the money must be at once forthcoming. We have no time for delay. The building is finished and the organization is so far ahead of what it was at this time last year, that if the money was subscribed at once plans could be perfected for a success, industrial, artistic and financial, which would surpass the brilliant success of 1883. Let the work go on; subscribe now; subscribe largely; stop all bickering, all croaking; put your energy and your money and your good words at the command of the management for a month at least, and then we will hear no one prophesy failure. The Exposition of 1884 will be a success because the conditions are such that Louisville can not retire if she would.

Gov. KNOTT is our veto Governor, and his vetoes show he is watchful and cautious, determined to use his influence to defeat obnoxious legislation. This course will have an excellent influence on the members of the Legislature; public measures will be more carefully scrutinized, private or special bills will be less numerous, when the approval of the Governor can not be taken for granted. By a proper use of his veto power Gov. KNOTT may give offense to individuals and cause discontent in some quarters, but he will find that the people are with him in every effort he makes to defeat special legislation, legislation for the benefit of classes, legislation which goes outside of the province of government. What we need now is less legislation, and that of a better character. A Governor not afraid to use his veto can be of vast service to the people at this time by bringing the legislators back to the old paths of strict construction.

The Lowell, Mass., Courier observed the other day that the Wamsutta mills (of Lowell), are selling their goods in London, and sagely added that "but for protection we would never have had any Wamsutta cloth to sell to anybody." The Boston Post thereupon cruelly responded:

"This is another unfortunate statement for the Courier's side of the question. The Wamsutta mills began business in 1847, when the tariff was about one year old, and it was nearly or quite fifteen years before they knew anything about the 'blessings' of protection as these are now stated by the friends of the system. Their infancy was nurtured and their maturity attained under the kindly influences of the best tariff that the country ever had, a tariff that no demagogue would have dared to assail to this day, so beneficial were its workings, and the war came on to distort and demoralize all our economic systems, and from this demoralization the country has yet recovered. In the loose protuberant bag of using language, the Walker tariff would be free trade."

Our Republican contemporaries are not pledged with the COURIER-JOURNAL'S opposition to Federal aid to education. We do not expect any incense in that direction. The Republican organ in Louisville is especially concerned, and sees no cause for alarm at Federal interference. Federal interference does not alarm a Republican, but what surprises us is that any intelligent Democrat should be entrapped by resolutions like that offered by Mr. JULIAN. The passage of the bill introduced by Mr. WILLIS would be a blow at Democratic principles, and it would result in injury to education in the South. Democrats ought to unite in opposition to it.

The Philadelphia Press remarks that "Senator PAYNE, of Ohio, has not only bolted a Democratic ticket for over forty years, and boasts of it. He supported the war—a failure plank of 1864, the anti-emancipation plank of 1868, the shut-your-eyes-and-swallow-it plank of 1872, the anti-resumption plank of 1876 and the tariff-for-revenue-only plank of 1880." Senator PAYNE is not to be blamed for this. He is naturally gifted with a happy faculty of construction. No one less blessed could have construed the Ohio tariff plank as he did in his recent banquet speech.

The bankers of Louisville are in the main right in their views of currency legislation. The majority appear to favor the substantial part of the McPherson plan of fixing the rate of maximum circulation at 100 per cent. of the bonds deposited therefor. When they shall have considered the matter more thoroughly they will also favor the suggestion that that rate of issue shall extend only to the four per cent, and that on the three and four and a half per cent only ninety per cent, shall be allowed.

The Nashville American's paternalistic opinion, the Chicago Inter Ocean, is also slightly in the dumps because the Democrats didn't take a more active part in the bloody-shirt proceedings in the Senate the other day. It consoles itself, however, with the reflection that "the ball has only just started." By the time it does, the Republicans will have concluded that for them it was a dance of death.

MORRIS RANGER has been granted a discharge by his creditors, on his assuming to pay nine pence to the pound, of which six pence in cash and three pence in nine months. His assets were worth two and a half pence to the pound according to his balance sheet, but he undertakes to raise the remainder by the help of his friends. The PATMANS, of New York, are creditors to the amount of \$650,000. RANGER's total liabilities are \$2,400,000.

SENATOR SHERMAN didn't waste into the outrage business the other day with his old-time relish. There was a constrained, Indian-summer sort of *doce far niente* about him, as if he were sadly conscious that ELIZA PINCKNEY is now among the angels, and he will have to fight the good fight without her gentle aid and ministrations this time.

LITERARY NOTES.

Current in the Most of Brain Work-shops at Par.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Higher Republic. This is a fifteen-cent magazine (monthly), and said to be the organ of "The Culture League of America." It is a plan for selling certain "Recommended" books and of discussing social questions. [Published at 16 Astor Place, New York.]

The Southern Bazaar. The February is the sixth number of volume second of this attractive magazine, published at the corner of Center and Second streets, Louisville, Ky. The two editors are ex-Confederates, one a Major and the other a "high private," and they know what they are writing about. A fine portrait of Gen. Joseph Wheeler illustrates the ably-written article about him, and the whole number is as full of good matter as an egg is of meat. The youth of the South can find in these numbers as exciting interest as they would get in Bendis's misra-dime literature, or the sensational New York Weekly, and will derive infinitely less harm from the true stories of "The Lost Cause," than from any imitations of Jesse James or of the New York Police Gazette. The magazine aims to deal kindly and impartially with both sides, and has already a list of able contributors. The title page has a "bivouac" picture, supported by two Southern flags. [Fifteen cents a copy; \$1.50 a year.]

Hester, a Story of Contemporary Life. No. 359 of Harper Brothers' Franklin Square Library. It is by Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Greatest Heiress in England," "It Was a Lover and His Lass," "Sir Tom," and other novels, and is in the writer's best vein. [Paper, 20 cents.]

St. Nicholas, the children's magazine of America, has been anticipated by a notice, but it always surpasses its promise and our expectations. Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the creator of Little Women, tells her second "Spinning-wheel Story." "Stories of Art and Artists" is superbly illustrated, as is also the story of the boy Tom, who drove the chariot of Pegasus Apollo, his father, for one day. "Griselda's New Year" is not too late, and the pictures of pigmy trees prepare us for the "Brownies on Skates," while Mayne Reid tells of a cold "Land of Fire," and Historic Boys are treated of before the "Sweetly Pretty" baby department comes in. [Published by the Century Co., New York. For sale at all book stores dealing in magazines.]

The Art Amateur. This superb monthly is a large folio, devoted to the cultivation of Art in the household, and the February is No. 3 of volume 10. The most of art publications are short lived, dying of the necessary expense and lack of appreciation, but this, in its tenth volume, may be considered one of the settled and safe publications. Its large pictures are equal to those of the best English illustrated art papers, and it has many of them. A supplement of designs for valentines, embroidery and other home matters is both timely and valuable. [Published by Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, N. Y. Single copy 35c; \$4 a year.]

The Atlantic Monthly. No. 316, of volume 55, has been fully described in an advance notice. It is hardly necessary to add that the literary matter is, as usual, of the highest class. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Cambridge, Mass.; single copy 35c; \$4 a year.]

The Century Midwinter Number. Notices from the English press indicate that this extra number has astonished our transatlantic cousins. Well it may, for they have nothing equal to it in either artistic or literary excellence. It has been mentioned before. [The Century Company, Union Square, New York; \$4 a year.]

The Literary World (fortnightly) is as good an issue, which is a strong way to put it. [E. H. Hawes & Co., Boston; 10 cents single copy; \$2 a year.]

The Critic and Good Literature is so good a publication that the best compliment possible is paid to it in the number of extracts taken from it. Where only a ragged skeleton of a paper is left from the scissors of the editor, there is no need to say any more about it. It is a weekly, but never weary, and is 10 cents a copy, or \$3 a year.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly—named from the Greek letters that stand for its secret society title—is edited by the Council of Graduates and published by the Fraternity, at 99 West Street, New York. The articles are carefully collected, and are among the most interesting. It is that on the revival of the old Phi Beta Kappa Society, founded by Thomas Jefferson, in William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776. The records of this oldest of literary societies have all perished by time and war, but the old, quaint grip of recognition, the simple but dignified initiation and a few traditions remain. The society was extended to Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth Colleges, and thence to other colleges, and the revival was held at Ann Arbor, with the Omicron Chapter, in October, 1883. Many societies, like our own beloved Phi Delta, of Oglethorpe University, Georgia, have ceased to exist, but the Delta Kappa Epsilon still has its society and its annual meeting, and its magazine is the best and most likely to endure and prosper of any of the society or fraternity magazines ever begun in America. It is full of collegiate items, and should be patronized by all who are connected with the society. As to the old Phi Beta Kappa, can only hope, since it began with the nation, it may last long.

Education, an International Magazine. It is neatly gotten up by the New England Publishing Company, and is sold by August Brentano, Union Square, N. Y., at 75 cents a copy or \$4 a year. Appearing once in two months, it has the advantage of the quarterly by two numbers, and the January-February has articles on The Normal School Problem; Manual Training; The Origin of the Italian Language; The Functions of the Teacher's Influence; What the Government Has Done for Education; The Imagination, etc. The contributors are all persons of note.

The Electric Magazine of Foreign Literature is so much more convenient than a full subscription to Bentley's, Temple Bar, Popular Science, Longman's, The Quarterly, The London Quarterly, The British, North British, The Athenaeum, The Saturday Review, Blackwood's, the Dublin, and all the rest, that it would be a great loss should any international copyright treaty cut it off. Its February selections are both solid and entertaining, as they are always. [E. R. Pelton, publisher, 23 Bond Street, New York. Single copy 45c; \$5 a year.]

The American Naturalist, number two, of volume eighteen. This is one of the strictly scientific publications, which has proven by its long life and its present vigor, that the people of the Western Hemisphere do really possess scientific tastes. No small band of subscribers could support so large a magazine, so finely printed and so fully illustrated. The account of the war customs of the Ojibwa Indians, with pictures and diagrams, is of a more popular nature than the rest, and might be studied with profit by the creators of the "Wild West" literature, who never saw a live Indian, nor scarcely a flint arrow-head. Its current

notes take up geography and travel, geology and paleontology, zoology, botany and entomology, zoology, physiology, anthropology and microscopy, which last is a relief, not being an *obituary* at all. [By McCalla & Stately, 237 Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Single copy 35c; \$4 a year.]

The Sensational Writer's Cyclopaedia. That is not the title the author gives it, but that is about the size of the thing, judging by the following announcement: "Allan Pinkerton, the famous detective, is busily engaged in finishing his strikingly interesting book, 'Thirty Years a Detective,' soon to be published by G. W. Carleton & Co. This work will be the master-piece of the great detective and author, and will contain an exhaustive resume of all the criminal practices known at the present time. It will abound with thrilling sketches, fully explaining the modus operandi of the most noted professional and expert band burglars, counterfeiters, forgers, etc., with admirable illustrations of their ingeniously constructed tools and implements, many of which have been captured by Mr. Pinkerton while in the possession of the man who was skilled in their use. Every invention known to the criminal will be made public in this work, and many valuable secrets hitherto unknown will be divulged."

John Bull and His Island. This incisive book on England, by an anonymous French author, was the sensation of the moment both in Paris and London. No foreign satire ever seems to have bitten so keenly, in spite of the good humor and even the sincere admiration shown by the satirist. The British press and public have been compelled to laugh over the admirable cleverness of the study, even while they protested; and the book has been recognized as a striking tribute and merit of the more serious criticism which forms no insignificant part of it. The volume has been preparing under the supervision of the author, [Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, 743 and 745 Broadway, New York, Paper, 50 cts. Cloth, \$1.]

The New Morning Post. Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co., of Boston, who sold four hundred thousand copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin, expect to make another sensation and begin another local revolution by their new book on Mormonism. It is expected from the press in the spring and will be sold by subscription. It will be reviewed fairly when it arrives.

Important Religious Truths. This is a small, well-printed and bound volume, issued by Crawford, Greene & Son, Providence, R. I. It is compiled by Rev. Walter P. Doe, and consists of well-made selections from the great writers on Divinity. The object seems to be only to do good, and if the theology seems stern and repellent, and unlike the religion we would expect from the Father God, it must be confessed that the convictions of Christianity seem to go along with the compiler and writer. No price is given with the book.

In this week's issue of The Current (February 21, John George Bourne gives the first of two graphic papers entitled "Some Old Forts by the Sea." They are replete with poetry and romance, and have a rare historical value.

Dr. De Gries Von Rome, in his article upon "The Unintelligible of Germany and Austria," has a paper upon Franz Liszt, in which, while nothing of special news regarding the venerable master is told, a deeper and more tender regard for the life and work of the great composer, pianist and author is prompted; Mr. G. C. Matthews, one of the editors of The Current, discusses "The Reporter," showing the honorable character of his employment and his vital importance as a factor in the world's progress; a most graceful and entertaining short story of the number is one entitled "His Promotion," by Harry B. Smith; David Lowry, the Pittsburgh journalist, contributes a humorous sketch on "How the Apples Went to the May Festival"; James B. Cable, in his "Southern Silhouettes," tells of "The Roundabout" in a way to emphasize the reason he has already secured as a writer of deep analysis and graphic power; while chapter XI. of Joaquin Miller's serial, "A Wonderful City," is given. John Habberton, famous as the author of "Helen's Babies," who has been for many years an associate editor of the New York Herald, is engaged upon a serial for The Current.

Portraits of the Fishes. Our angling readers will be delighted to read the following notice, to which we only need to add that the publishers have fully met the expectation of the lovers of this delightful art. Since Jonah took in the whale, on the idea of a book could keep a gentleman of that sort on his stomach, there has been nothing equal to this series. The portfolio will be useful for other pictures also. This is the publisher's notice:

"At the request of many of our readers, we have struck off on fine gray tinted Bristol board, 7x11 inches each, a few copies of the following named fishes. They are sixty in number; twenty-two are engravings of those killed in fresh water, and thirty-seven in salt water. These fish portraits have been printed with much care, and are of interest and service to those who wish to preserve them either framed or in a portfolio. We will mail them, postage paid, at the following prices: The Fresh Water Series (33 in number) for \$2, the Salt Water Series (37 in number) for \$3.50, the entire series (70 in number) for \$5.50. Single copies, 10 cents. Orders can be sent for one or more of any series. A handsome portfolio, in half Russia, with several edges, and stamped in gilt. Fish Portraits, made especially to hold a set of fishes, will be mailed, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.25. Address American Angler, 283 Broadway, New York."

Martin Luther, a study of the Reformation, is one of the many good books that the anniversary of the Reformer's birthday has called forth. It is written by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, in pleasing style, and is really a condensed story of Martin Luther's life and times. [George H. Ellis, publisher, 141 Franklin Street, Boston.] There is more in it than in many more pretentious books, and the story is better told.

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Prof. Frank H. Fenn, author of "The Science and Art of Education," a text-book in general use among schools and colleges, has edited a little volume of literary selections, called "Fenn's Favorites, No. 1. One Hundred Choice Pieces for Reading and Speaking." The general character of each piece is explained in a brief analysis, and the appropriate gestures are indicated by figures referring to foot-notes. The book is printed on good paper, from large clear type. Price, 25 cents. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, publishers.

Something Valuable at Last.—So used have we Americans become to considering "magazine" literature as bound to consist of love stories and poetry only, with possibly a bit of travel, that the appearance of a magazine devoted to history is both a delight and a surprise. The editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, has contributed one of the most important works of American origin, in her "History of the City of New York," giving us the old Dutch and English towns with the vividness of a photograph and the interest of a novel. She now proves herself equally able as an editor. The opening paper in the Magazine of American History for February, by George Cary Eggleston, is a most effective piece of word-painting, the subject being "Our First Ten Presidents." The marked characteristics of each of this illustrious group and the vicissitudes of political parties during the period of their successive administrations (1789-1845) were never more ably and concisely presented. It is a paper that will interest every body, irrespective of political creed, and the ten admirably executed portraits accompanying it add greatly to its permanent value. Dr. Cyrus Thomas, the learned antiquarian, follows with an exceptionally readable essay on the "Houses of the Mound Builders."

Prof. Edward E. Evans contributes the first of a series of three scholarly essays, entitled, "The Griswold Family of Connecticut," a felicitous combination of history, biography and genealogy, which will be welcomed by all cultivated readers interested in solving historical problems in relation to the development of our country and its institutions. The Private Intelligence Papers (chapter v.) of Henry Lincoln, under the careful editing of Edward E. Evans, is a most unusual interest this month. Minor topics contain a stirring letter from Lyon Gardner Tyler, of Richmond, Va., concerning President Tyler's relation to the Oregon question; also a vivid description of "Some of the Cavalry Fights of the Confederacy." This number of the Magazine is notably strong in all its varied and important features. Publication office, 80 Lafayette Place, New York City.

A few books, demanding time to read them with care, are left over for future notice. John P. Morton & Co., city, are the medium by which several of the above publications have come.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A Cincinnati Friend Says His Wife, Who Is Soon to Become a Mother, Was Killed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Patrick Hartnett, aged 33, a laborer, living at 455 Walker street, Mt. Auburn, brutally killed his wife this morning and endeavored to chop her body to pieces and hide it under the floor. He has been addicted to drink and was very quarrelsome. This morning he ordered his wife to lie on the bed while he went into another room. Fearing violence, she was attempting to escape through a back door, but he entered with an ax and struck her on the head, causing instant death.

The alarm was given by the children. A patrol-wagon was called, but Hartnett was entrenched within the house with an ax for a weapon, and defied the police. They obtained a heavy scuffling and jammed him against the wall, and after a fierce fight, disarmed him. He was so badly injured that he was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Hartnett was the mother of five children, and would soon have given birth to a sixth. She was an estimable woman. An attempt for lunacy was made on Hartnett last spring, but, upon the testimony of some of his neighbors, he was declared sane.

There seems to be no doubt that the murderer was insane. He has been burning "holy candles" in the house for some time and praying before them. He ordered his wife to kiss the floor before he struck her. After the murder he played on a jews-harp and sang and prayed.

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